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TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE *LEYDEN* GAZETTE.

Published by Stephen Luzac.

[A Paper that is confidered in Europe as the moſt authentic medium of intelligence—and as ſuch circulates more extenſively than any other ſimilar publication.]

CONTINUED.

HAMBURGH, 2 March.

WE learn from Warſaw, that the Marquis de Luccheſini, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Envoy, has returned the 18th Feb. from Berlin, and in the laſt place from Dreſden. The iſſue of his negociations are ſaid to be, that the elector of Saxony faithful to his principles of moderation and wiſdom which have hitherto ſecured the happineſs of his ſubjects, will embrace the ſyſtem of neutrality, in caſe of a rupture with Germany—to render which reſpectable, he will arm himſelf, which reſolution is carrying into effect, by orders for aſſembling the Saxon army the beginning of this month at Spremberg.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, 27 Feb.

"Juſtice has at length prevailed over private intereſt, and every other paſſion, which in republics induce one party to oppreſs the other. Such of the *repreſenting* party, as were ſtill in exile, have been reſtored to their former condition and places, which they occupied before the revolution of 1782. The propoſition was at firſt agreed to in the council of *two hundred*. The leſſer council adopted it next—and the General Council ſanctioned it by a plurality of 984 voices againſt 120. When the news of this reſolution was publiſhed, a general joy announced the common with of the whole city. This return of concord is regarded in Geneva as the fruit of the French revolution.

They write from Berlin, the 2d March, that by virtue of a convention concluded with Poland, the city of Dantzick, on this ſide the Warta, will paſs under the Pruſſian dominious the 1ſt July next.

PARIS ACCOUNTS.——*Feb.* 28.

In the ſeſſion of this day when the Abbe de Monteſquiou was declared for the ſecond time Preſident of the Aſſembly, the following articles, reſpecting the *organization of the army*, were decreed.

Artitle 1.—The King is the Supreme Chief of the army.

Art. 2.—The army is eſſentially deſigned to fight againſt the enemies of the country.

Art. 3. No body of foreign troops can be introduced into the kingdom, nor admitted into the ſervice of the State, but by virtue of a legiſlative body, ſeconded by the King.

Art. 4. The pay neceſſary for the army ſhall be fixed by ſucceeding legiſlatures.

Art. 5. Neither the ſucceeding legiſlatures, nor the Executive power ſhall abridge the right which every citizen has to be admitted to all military employments and promotions.

Art. 6. No military ſoldier or officer ſhall be deprived of his employment but in conſequence of legal judgment.

Art. 7. Every military perſon in ſervice, ſhall preſerve his right of reſidence, notwithſtanding his neceſſary abſence by ſervice. He ſhall be capable moreover of exerciſing every function of an *active citizen*, if he poſſeſs the other qualifications required by the decrees of the *National Aſſembly*, and if at the time of election, he be not in garriſon, in the Canton where his reſidence is ſituated.

Art. 8. Every military perſon, who ſhall have ſerved for ſixteen years without interruption and reproach, ſhall enjoy, in the fulleſt manner, the rights of an *active citizen*, and ſhall be freed from the neceſſity of holding property, and paying the contribution required to be eligible.

Art. 9. On the 14th of July annually, all the military corps ſhall take the *civic* oath.

Art. 10. The Miniſter of War, and other military agents of the Executive Power, are ſubject to reſponſibility, in the manner and form as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution.

Art. 11. The venality of every military employment is ſuppreſſed.

Art. 12. The Aſſembly alſo decrees as a conſtitutional article, that it belongs to each legiſlature to enact annually. 1ſt. The ſum neceſſary for the expences of the army. 2d. The number of men of which the army ſhall be compoſed. 3d. The pay of each grade. 4th. The rules of admiſſion to promotion in each grade. 5th. The form of enrolment, and conditions of engagements. 6th. The admiſſion of foreign troops in the ſervice of the nation. 7th. The laws relative to military crimes and puniſhments. 8th. The treatment of the army in caſe of diſbanding.

Art. 13. The Aſſembly moreover decrees, that the committee of Conſtitution ſhall be charged to prepare as quick as poſſible, drafts of laws.—1ſt. Reſpecting the employment of the military forces in the interior part of the kingdom, and their connection both with the civil power, and the National guards. 2d. Reſpecting the organization of tribunals, and the forms of military judgment. 3d. Reſpecting the means of recruiting and augmenting the military forces, in time of war, ſuppreſſing the drafting of the militia.

Art. 14. It finally decrees, that the King ſhall be requeſted to preſent immediately to the National Aſſembly, a plan of organization, to enable the Aſſembly to enact and deliberate without delay, reſpecting the different objects, which are to originate from the legiſlative power.

Art. 15. The National Aſſembly moreover decrees, that the pay of every French ſoldier, commencing from the 1ſt May next, ſhall be augmented to 32 deniers, obſerving the uſual gradual proportions.

Accounts from Bruſſels, 11 March.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has ſent a memorial to the States of Brabant, expreſſing his diſapprobation of the meaſures which led to the revolution, propoſing a general amneſty, and terms of reconciliation, granting every thing the States formerly claimed from the late Emperor. Letters were alſo received from the Arch Duchеſs Maria Cleriſtina of Auſtria, and Duke Albert of Saxe Teſchen, all which the States have ordered to be printed and ſent back to the General Congreſs. From the ſpirit which animates the Belgic nation, there is no probability that the propoſitions, however reaſonable, will be attended to.

The diſputes between the oligarchy and democratical party have in ſome meaſure been compromiſed. The form of the oath to be taken by the volunteer companies has been ſo qualified as to have been accepted by them. After taking the oath the Volunteers unanimouſly elected Duke d'Urſel their commander in chief.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Hear Spartans, and obey the voice divine,
"That iſſues from Apollo's ſacred ſhrine;
"Let Kings, the guardians of the Spartan name,
"And awful Senates, righteous ſtatutes frame;
"Theſe let th' aſſenting people ratify,
"And keep unbroken order's ſacred tie."

FEAR GOD, AND HONOR THE KING, were formerly among ſome of the firſt leſſons taught our children—and doubtleſs a very uſeful one—to inſtil thus early a juſt regard to the protecting and ruling powers, is laying the beſt foundation for an eaſy participation under their genial influence.

The Americans under a government, ſo mild and yet ſo equal, are indulged to exerciſe, unreſtrained, every faculty they poſſeſs.—The licentious perhaps, in ſuch circumſtances may have far too much liberty, but the more virtuous under the ſame, may improve and enjoy all that men can wiſh, and freemen are heirs to. While a people are ſo unlimited in their purſuits, it is not indeed unnatural they ſhould form a ſyſtem, or ſcale to act upon, not diſſimilar to their government; and we have too melancholy proofs of this in ſome of the States, to doubt the truth of the obſervation, that an example from government of chicanery and repeated violations of their moſt ſolemn engagements with the public, and a want of an honeſt ſtability in their laws, has the moſt direful effect on individuals in their private tranſactions with each other.—Hence the neceſſity and ſtimulous (if in a political view only), for thoſe who are ſo dignified as to compoſe the grand council of the nation, and on whoſe deciſions ſo much is now depending, to be the moſt exemplary in every ſtep in their private walks as well as public conduct—and to weigh every motion, and its tendencies, (as well what on firſt view may appear to have a limited effect, as thoſe which aſſume a bolder creſt, yet unexpectedly end in vapour), with the utmoſt caution, gravity and conſcious integrity; and purſue the moſt eligible, with a firmneſs becoming the fathers of a country. As it is the characteriſtic of our countrymen to ſeek for evidence, or at leaſt a plauſibility from their own reaſoning, of the uſefulneſs of a meaſure, before they will acknowledge the ſame as a child of their own—this urges the neceſſity of the greater circumſpection; for they have not the moſt diſtant idea of that prodigy in government, to believe implicitly (as is univerſally the caſe in the old world) all is right, becauſe the king, or their own repreſentatives have done it, and ſo ſhut the door againſt enquiry and research; one of the moſt gratifying, and probably one of the moſt uſeful privileges, to republicans, that we enjoy. The conſequent prejudices of a beaten track are not yet eraſed, though it might indeed be ſuppoſed, that fields of clotted blood from our very beſt citizens, would now effectually cover every trace of congeniality, and like the ſilent grave ſeparate us forever from the leaſt affinity, both in laws, rules and manners to that country which was once our greateſt pride to call, like the prattling babe, mother, altho we had no real wants.—To this cauſe I am ready to impute one of the groſſeſt of errors, that darkens every page in all our rules of court—although no people ever had ſo fair an opportunity, to benefit from leſſons of ſelf-experience, from every nation in the world, and from many centuries paſt—but a wilful blindneſs is ſure the malady.

The greateſt boaſt of an Engliſhman is ſaid to be his right of tryal by jury—and in words pompous enough, the ſame has been conveyed to us.—In theory it has an engaging appearance; and as it is ſacred in its deciſion, I hold it in juſt eſtimation, and would not, as has certainly been the caſe, that Lawyers, where lucre has been depending on the iſſue, and the verdict has run counter to their flattering engagements with their clients, ſhould have their taunting ſcurrility to this higheſt of all appeals, paſs with impunity. To have a cauſe depending on a jury, compoſed of my own fellow citizens and neighbours, I cannot but venerate the eſtabliſhment; but the *juror's tryal* (for ſo I call it), without the right of appeal, I hold in the utmoſt horror and deteſtation—for it ſurely is nothing leſs than a Baſtile, barricaded by the ſtrongeſt injunctions of legal dignity.—And in this ſituation, twelve men, muſt, whether right or wrong, deliver in their verdict without one diſſenting voice—in the more ſolemn caſes, where life is depending, I do not ſo much condemn the method; even in ſuch caſes, I cannot ſee why a large majority could not be as ſufficient, as the preſent deciding mode.—But in common caſes, the propriety of room for a proportionate number of diſſenting voices is evident to thoſe who know, that it is a moral impoſſibility for any promiſcuous number of men to view the ſame objects, through the ſame medium; therefore allowances ought to be made, if any regard may yet be had, to the honeſt ſcruples of the conſcientious man—who in ſuch a dilemma has (for I do not doubt my informant) riſked his life in the violent hands of the affirming party; or gorged through the throat of ſenſibility, acquieſced in the award raiſed by the very firſt member, confident enough to ſtate the caſe under deliberation in his own way, be it ever ſo abſurd.—Horrid ſketch! at this day, though no leſs true, of the boaſted and eſtabliſhed rules of American courts of juſtice.

I wiſh moſt ardently, that as our ſupreme legiſlature are about forming courts, and rules of courts, the few hints thrown out on this ſubject, may be adjuſted as in their wiſdom may appear moſt ſuitable to the genius of the people. It muſt be their higheſt ambition and honor to govern well.

LYCURGUS.

IMPROVED GRIST-MILL.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being preſent at the firſt exhibition of Mr. John Britton's Griſt-Mill, on the ſtream or creek called Doctor's Creek, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jerſey, formerly owned by William Tapſcott, now erected on the plan of the Rotatory Trunk, the late improvement of Mr. J. Rumſey—and having been well acquainted with the performance of the water-wheel, formerly aſed in the ſame, do give it as our opinions, on due examination, that leſs than half the quantity of water is now expanded—and that it grinds the ſame quantity of grain in the ſame time, which was formerly done by the water-wheel.

Monmouth County, June 26, 1790.

William Tapscot,
Isaac Shreves, *Miller.*
Edw. Kilman, *Mill-Wright.*

LONDON, Feb. 9.

IT is to be remarked, in juſtice to the Nuns of Paris, and its environs, ſo greatly libelled in the ſpeech of Mrs. Jouet, that, though the doors of their convent were thrown open, by the decree of the National Aſſembly, to every Nun who ſhould pleaſe to return to ſociety, only *four* availed themſelves of it—of theſe Mrs. Jouet was *one*.

When it was announced in their convents, that the Nuns who ſhould think proper to remain in them might do ſo, they reſolved to celebrate, with a grand feſtival, their joy, for the glad tidings that they were not to be forced from their favorite cloiſters. Accordingly high maſs was ſung, and after it a *Te Deum*. From the paſſing of the decree of the Aſſembly, which put it in the power of the Nuns to return to ſociety, their ſequeſtration may be conſidered as *voluntary*—and as it cannot be ſuppoſed that *promiſes* to women, who, by remaining in their cloiſters, can be capable of any but *conventual* favours, and who can have nothing to fear from *threats* but a rigid enforcement of the rules of the houſe, could influence the Nuns to ſacrifice their liberty, if they had a wiſh to recover it, ſo it is to be preſumed that Mrs. Jouet went a great deal too far when ſhe ſtated that promiſes and threats had been uſed to retain Nuns in their cloiſters. Such promiſes and threats, if they ever were uſed, had no effect upon her and three others—why then was it to be ſuppoſed that they operated ſo powerfully with all the others, as to make them forego the wiſhes of their heart, and prefer the gloom of a cloiſter to the life and ſpirit of ſociety?

The order to which Mrs. Jouet belonged, was extremely uſeful to ſociety. The Nuns who belonged to it have an hoſpital, which they ſupport at their own expence, and where they attend the ſick in perſon.

The French Aſſembly are determined to continue themſelves, without going back again to their conſtituents.—For this purpoſe, the following motion was made, and after ſome ſhort debate, agreed to, laſt week.

"That whereas the conſtituents could not give their Repreſentatives power to form only a part of the Conſtitution—that whereas the oath taken on the 20th of June laſt by the Repreſentatives of the people, and which was approved of afterwards by the nation at large, not to ſeparate until the great work of the Conſtitution ſhould have been completed—and that whereas the Aſſembly cannot, at this moment, fix the period when it can ſay that work has been completed, tho it is far advanced, it hereby declares, that the powers of the Repreſentatives of the nation, ſhall and do remain in full force, until they ſhall have been thoroughly formed, notwithſtanding any limitation ſet to them by any body of conſtituents—and that as ſoon as the work of the Conſtitution is compleated, the Aſſembly will fix the period of its own diſſolution, and point out the time when the conſtituents ſhall proceed to the election of another Aſſembly."

Conſidering the unſettled ſtate of affairs in France, we cannot reaſonably object to ſuch a motion, provided the Aſſembly take care that it be not conſidered as a precedent—otherwiſe there is an end to their conſtitution.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 12.

Yeſterday ſen'night a point of honor was terminated at Dublin by a melancholy iſſue, between Dr. Harding and Mr. Beamiſh, two Iriſh gentlemen, and lately both Students of Phyſic at the Univerſity of Edinburgh—Mr. Beamiſh was unfortunately ſhot through the body, and died about three o'clock. The diſpute in which this unfortunate quarrel was grounded, occured at Edinburgh, on the 4th of June laſt, when Dr. Harding, the party who received the offence, being then about to take out his degrees, did not, from prudential motives, demand ſatisfaction—his journey to Ireland is ſaid to have been principally excited with a view to this purpoſe. The unfortuhate Mr. Beamiſh received a mortal wound in the body, from the firſt fire of his antagoniſt, and fell without diſcharging his piſtol. Dr. Harding and his ſecond hurried immediately off the ground, and are ſuppoſed to have ſailed for England. The coach which bore them to the place carried back the expired Mr. Beamiſh, with his friend.

PHILADELPHIA June 29,

A new burying-ground for the relief of St. James's Pariſh, London, is juſt opened near Tottenhamcourt. The undertakers have introduced ſuch a degree of novelty and improvement in the laying out of this ground, as deſerves notice: inſtead of the mournful aſſemblage of pines, elms, and yews, uniting their influence to impreſs upon the mind an awful ſenſe of the ſhort lived vanities of life, you are here preſented with a brilliant flower garden. Elegant ſurpentine walks, bordered with flowers and ſhrubbery, run through the whole extent of the ground.—The walls are divided into niches, as accurately nnmbered as the boxes at Ranelagh or Vauxhall, and the *tout enſemble* is ſo curious as to entitle the planner to the character of an Original.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.
Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN act for giving effect to an act, intituled, "an act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," in reſpect to the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations."

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the act paſſed the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," ſhall be deemed to have the like force and operation within the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, as elſewhere within the United States; and all the regulations, proviſions, directions, authorities, penalties, and other matters whatſoever, contained or expreſſed in the ſaid act, and which are not locally inapplicable, ſhall have the like force and effect within the ſaid State, as if the ſame were repeated and re-enacted in and by this preſent act.

And be it further enacted, That the Marſhal of the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland ſhall receive, in full compenſation for the performance of all the duties and ſervices confided to, and enjoined upon him by this act, one hundred dollars.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED, JULY THE FIFTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT to authoriſe the purchaſe of a tract of Land for the uſe of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to cauſe to be purchaſed for the uſe of the United States, the whole, or ſuch part of that tract of land ſituate in the ſtate of New York, commonly called Weſt-Point, as ſhall be by him judged requiſite for the purpoſe of ſuch fortifications and garriſons as may be neceſſary for the defence of the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED, JULY THE FIFTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

ODE,

To the memory of Dr. JOSEPH WARREN, *the celebrated Orator, who was ſlain upon the heights of Charleſtown, fighting for the liberties of America, on the 17th day of June 1775.*

O GREAT reverſe of TULLY'S coward heart,
Immortal WARREN! you ſuffice to teach,
The Orator may fill the Warrior's part,
And active ſouls be join'd with fluent ſpeech.

Shall not the Speaker who alone could give,
Immortal reviviſcence to the dead,
Chang'd to a Hero now, forever live,
In fame's eternal roll, with thoſe he led!

Let NORTH and SANDWICH take the meaner ſhame,
Of bluſt'ring words, unknown to hardy deeds!
And callous G—— ſuperior merit claim,
In grinning laughter, while his country bleeds.

Boſton's firſt ſons in proſtrate numbers lay,
And Freedom totter'd on deſtruction's brink;
WARREN ſtept forth to ſolemnize the day,
And dar'd to ſpeak, what ſome ſcarce dar'd to think,

Yet glorious honor! More than one man's ſhare,
He in his lateſt, as his earlieſt breath,
In camp, or forum, equally could dare,
And ſeal his bold Phillippic with his death. LUCIUS.

THE TABLET.——No. CXXX.

"As the ſpirit of man is liable to extraordinary degrees of elevation or depreſſion, it ſhould be expected that ſome will be the ſlaves of cuſtom, and others the movers of innovation."

THE remarks offered in my laſt number on Enthuſiaſm, may, with ſome propriety be followed by an Eſſay on the ſubject of Superſtition. Though an aberration from a reaſonable faith often proceeds from cauſes extremely oppoſite to each other, yet the deluſion will principally be confined to people little informed or civilized. Superſtition is the offſpring of a timid, ſervile ſpirit, and argues a want of ſelf-confidence; while enthuſiaſm proceeds from a heated, preſumptuous mind, and denotes too high a degree of ſelf-confidence. Perſons of good ſenſe, and a knowledge of the world, learn to form opinions for themſelves on the ground of rational evidence; from which they will not be diverted by a *temper* ſo abject as to feel below the guidance of their own reaſon; or, from one, ſo elevated as to deem their own imaginations ſuperior to any fixed rule of conduct. The ſuperſtitious man fears to exerciſe his reaſon; the enthuſiaſt deſpiſes to do it. Oppoſite as theſe characters may appear, the ſame man may alternately diſcover each. It is not owing altogether to natural diſpoſition that a perſon ſhould do either. Preſumptuous feelings no leſs than abject ones, may reſult from adventitious cauſes. Yet I am rather inclined to believe the natural propenſity of men participates moſt ſtrongly of ſuperſtition. This concluſion eaſily offers itſelf from the conſideration, that a great part of mankind have, thro the prevalence of ſuperſtition, given a moſt rigid adherence to forms and ceremonies, of which they could neither comprehend or explain any rational cauſe.

If the comparative benefits or injuries, that have been occaſioned by enthuſiaſm and ſuperſtition, were to be examined, perhaps no ſatisfactory ſolution to ſuch an enqniry could be obtained. It ſeems evident, however, that the peace and proſperity of the world require that, in a general way, the votaries of ſuperſtition ſhould be the moſt numerous. There can be no tranquility in ſociety unleſs the bulk of mankind pay a very ſacred regard to eſtabliſhed rules and inſtitutions. As enthuſiaſts are the profeſſed enemies to whatever oppoſes the ſuggeſtions of their own fancy, it is obvious that were they to be numerous, ſociety muſt be extinguiſhed. So on the other hand, as thoſe who are ſtrictly ſuperſtitious, are for an implicit adherence to old eſtabliſhments, it follows, that if there were no men of a contrary character all kind of reformation or improvement would be at an end. Both of theſe characters therefore are eſſential; the one to preſerve a tranquil ſtate of affairs, and to prevent continual tumults and inſurrections; and, the other to rouſe the attention of mankind againſt the effects of deep-rooted errors, and to awaken a ſpirit of progreſſive improvement through the various ſtages of civilization.

PORTLAND, June 28.

Laſt Friday was executed in this town Thomas Bird, who at the diſtrict court held the firſt inſt. was convicted of the murder of Capt. John Conner, on board the Mary, on the coaſt of Africa. The number of ſpectators was judged to be not leſs than three or four thouſand, who generally paid a decent attention to the ſolemn tranſaction and religious exerciſes of the day.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

The ſhip America, Capt. Sarly, arrived at Sandy Hook yeſterday, after a pleaſing paſſage of 4 months and 22 days, from Canton.—We are informed, that on Wedneſday night, Dr. Draper, the Surgeon of the Ship, accidentally fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned.

Capt. Sarly ſpoke the Anthony, Puller, from Canton.—bound to New York, in the ſtreights of Sundy, all well.

[EDINBURGH, MARCH, 1792.]

PROSPECTUS
OF AN INTENDED NEW PERIODICAL WORK,
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THE WHOLE BEING CALCULATED
To furniſh an inſtructive amuſement for the preſent hour, and to tranſmit to poſterity a faithful picture of the acquirements, modes of thinking, prevailing habits, and chief purſuits of men, in Europe at leaſt, during the period that this work ſhall continue to be published.

BY
JAMES ANDERSON, LLD.
FRS. FSA. S.
Honorary Member of the Society of Arts, Agriculture, &c. at Bath, of the Philoſophical, and of the Agricultural Societies in Mancheſter, and of the Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, Dijon, Author of ſeveral performnnces.

Intendes animum ſtudiis et rebus honeſtis.
HOR.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Work will be published *in Numbers*, weekly; each Number, *for foreign* parts, to contain three ſheets, (48 pages,) ſmall octavo.

II. *Nine* Numbers will complete a Volume, and ſix Volumes a year; two intercalary Numbers being incorporated with the others, to keep the Publication regular.

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(Of which a further account will appear in our next.)
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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

THE report of the committee on the petition of J. F. Amelung on motion of Mr. Carroll was read the second time this report was in favor of the petitioner so far as to loan him 8000 dollars

Mr. Carroll gave a history of the rise ond progress of this gentleman's exertions in establishing an American glass manufactory—it commenced in 1775; he brought into the country upwards of 200 persons, and has expended in this undertaking 20,000 pounds. Owing to a variety of accidents, and particularly the extraordinary rise in the price of grain, he now finds himself greatly embarrassed in prosecuting the business, but if he can be so far patronized by government as to be favored with a loan of 3 or 4000 pounds, it would afford him such relief, as would enable him to surmount every difficulty.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Sherman objected to the report of the committee, they doubted the constitutionality of the power of Congress to loan the money of their constituents; they objected to it on account of the precedent it would establish, and supposed that the encouragement and assistance would be applied for with more propriety to the State government.

Mr. Carroll made some observations in reply to these remarks.

Mr. Vining said he had no idea of losing a good thing lest a precedent should be established, which no future circumstances might probably call into use. He then adverted to the extraordinary and peculiar circumstances of this gentleman, and on general national principles contended that it was conformable to the dictates of the soundest policy to encourage and assist the undertaking.—He said that the constitution does not prohibit the government from loaning money, it is a meer act of legislation, and Congress may do it, or let it alone. Congress are vested with a general power to encourage the arts and manufactures of the United States; this is one mode of affording this encouragement; he enlarged on the importance of manufactures and that of making glass in particular, by which if duly encouraged immense sums of money are prevented from being sent out of the country.

Mr. Boudinot, who was one of the committee which brought in the report, gave an account of the manufactory, and said he had seen of the glass made in it, which was superior to any ever before produced in America.—He contended that Congress had a right by the constitution to loan the money; he cited several instances in point—which, said he, are unconstitutional acts if this proposition is.—He expatiated on the merits of the petitioner, in embarking such large property in prosecuting a business of so general utility, and pointed out the consequences which would result from a failure of this application, which would be greatly injurious to the petitioner and the public.

Mr. Sherman read that part of the constitution which he conceived was contrary to the proposition in the report.

Mr. Sedgwick said he had no doubt of the constitutionality of the measure in granting the money, still he doubted the eligibility of any partial application of the public patronage and encouragement; he mentioned the various manufacturing enterprizes on foot through the United States, many of these are languishing said he, for want of that encouragement which is now solicited in this particular instance—he said he had no doubt of the merits of the petitioner; and although he was in favor of giving all due encouragement to industrious foreigners, yet he doubted the propriety of doing this in a partial manner, and in preference to the natives of this country; if the subject should be brought forward on general principles said he, it should receive my hearty support, so far as the circumstances of the country would admit.

Mr. Ames entered into a particular discussion of the subject of manufactures, dilated on their utility and importance in the United States; he pointed out the difficulties which attended setting them up in this country, from the competition they have to contend with of foreign articles—he then stated the principles on which public patronage ought to be extended to undertakings in this line ---his idea was that such as are of general advantage to the public, should be so far encouraged as to place the manufactures upon terms of equality with foreign manufactures of a similar natnre; he did not conceive the present circumstances of the United States would justify or enable them to undertake to afford this encouragement generally, but he supposed that there was a propriety in taking up particular branches, and determining what particular aid they shall receive.

Mr. Jackson was opposed to the report, he was averse to any partial encouragement—particularly of foreigners in preference to our own citizens, whose circumstances are in many respects truly deplorable from the failure of manufactures, which had long been established in the country; he observed that our creditors had a prior claim on the revenue, and that the measure was precipitate.—Gentlemen are not content said he with placing the American tonnage in a hot bed, but they are now for placing manufactures also in one; he supposed the State of Maryland would derive great advantage from this undertaking and that they would encourage the petitioner without doubt; he wished the gentleman success, but was for referring him to the State legislature.

Mr. Seney supported the report of the committee and urged the propriety of the application to the general government, as the undertaking is of general utility, and such extraordinary exertions merited the notice patronage and assistance of the United States at large.

Mr. Gerry after a variety of other observations, said the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States had found warm advocates in the House; manufactures had found some friends, but he believed, not to so great a degree as the other two; he wished that some mode could be devised to unite in measures to promote the interests of all three.---He concluded by saying that as there appeared to be a variety of sentiments on the subject, he wished the house should go into a committee of the whole on the business.——Mr. Stone made some observations in favor of the report.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) replied to the several speakers in favor of the report he reprobated the resolution, as unconstitutional---as opening a door to innumerable applications---he contended that there was no probability of effectual and certain aid to the manufacture, as it is acknowledged that 20,000 pounds has been employed in the undertaking, and yet it is in danger of failing; he then read an advertisement of Mr. Amelung in which he says he is still able to furnish the public with glass. He observed that from all circumstances he was led to conclude that if the money was once granted, it would never be again realized by the government, as in case of accidents which are very probable in that business, Congress will be applied to, on account of misfortunes to remit their demand. This report was negatived.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they do not concur in the bill for allowing commutation to the representatives of David Gould, deceased; and that they have passed the bill for establishing the Post-Office, and Post-Roads of the United States, with amendments.

In committee of the whole on the Residence Bill.

Mr. Sherman's motion for striking out Potowmac, and inserting Baltimore was further debated.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Burke, and Mr. Ames, were the speakers against the Potowmac. Mr. White, Mr. Vining, and Mr. Madison in favor of it.

The question being at length put, the motion for striking out was negatived—37 to 23.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to strike out Potowmac, and to insert Delaware—this was negatived without debate.

Mr. Seney, after premising several observations, moved that the permanent residence should be fixed between Potowmac and the Susquehanna—the situation to be determined under certain instructions, by the Commissioners to be appointed by the bill.

This motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Gerry moved to amend the clause, so as to include the town of *Alexandria*—this was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Smith (M.) to insert the word "*locate*," was next put and negatived.——As was also a motion made by Mr. Lawrance, to strike out "1800," and to insert "1795."

Several other motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Burke then moved the following amendment, viz.

"Be it further enacted, That the city of New-York shall be the seat of the government of the United States until the day of ; and that thereafter, as soon as the same may be conveniently done, all the offices attached to the seat of the general government of the United States shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, which shall thenceforth be the seat of said government until the day of ."

The committee rose without taking up this proposition—it was therefore laid on the table.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they have passed a bill making further provision for the invalid pensioners of the United States; also that they have passed on a bill providing for the issuing certificates to a certain description of invalid officers and do not agree to the same.

In Committee of the whole on the Residence bill.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Burke yesterday, was discussed, and after some debate rejected. 32 to 28.

Mr. Smith South-Carolina, moved that these words "at which place the ensuing session of Congress shall be held" should be erased.

This occasioned further debate—the constitutionality of passing a law on the subject of adjournment was contested by those in opposition to the bill.

The motion being negatived, and the bill being gone through with, the Committee rose and reported the same without any amendment. It was then voted that it should lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to prepare and report amendments to the collection law, brought in a report entitled a bill to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States; and on the tonnage of Ships or vessels; which was read and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the Post-Office bill, were taken into consideration.

The first amendment was to strike out the first and second sections which specified and established the several roads, and to insert a clause impowering the Post-Master-General, under direction of the President of the United States to establish them.

A concurrence in this amendment was opposed by Messrs. Blood worth, White, Steele, Livermore, Hartley and Gerry.

It was said that it was delegating the power of legislation to the supreme executive in one of the most important points that could be mentioned? The revenue also will centre in the hands of the executive; and in process of time this revenue may be converted into an Engine destructive to the liberties of the United States; for as it is a perpetual law, and as the time may, and probably will come, when the executive may be corrupt; as the revenue encreases, the officers of the department will be encreased, and we do not know to what extent the consequences may be carried. It is unconstitutional, as that expresly reserves the power of establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads to the legislature. It was further observed it would be throwing a burden upon the President which he cannot execute with any convenience to himself, and from his situation, with satisfaction to the people. The representatives of the people who come from all parts of the United States, must be supposed to have a more competent knowledge of the proper places for establishing Post-Roads than the Post-Master-General.

A concurrence was advocated by Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Sedgwick.

It was said that upon an accurate calculation it was found that the roads proposed by the bill as it passed the house, are so numerous that so far from affording a revenue, they will prove a great burden to the United States? The circumstances of the country are continually changing; the seats of government in the several states are removed from their ancient situations to 100 miles distance; to accommodate the people in such cases, old routs must be discontinued and new roads opened, which will be a perpetual source of Legislation and unnecessary expence. This business was left to the Post-Master-General by the late Congress, and very few complaints were heard---the Post-Master-General by his office must be the most competent judge, as the business will be a principal object of his attention, and actual surveys of the roads will be made by his assistant in all parts of the United States; but if the responsibility of this officer is divided into 65 parts, every one of which has its own particular convenience in view, it must appear evident, that all responsibility is entirely dissipated; as to the unconstitutionality, it was said, that the bill proposes no more in the present instance, than is provided for in the other executive departments; the principles of conducting the business are established by the House---the mode of carrying those principles into execution is left with the executive; and this of necessity is done in almost every case whatever.——The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill making further provision for paying the invalid pensioners of the United States was agreed to by the House.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they have passed a bill providing for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchants service with amendments, the bill to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—and the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the House took up the residence bill as reported by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Boudinot, after expressing his disapprobation of the bill generally; moved that the Potowmac should be struck out and the Delaware inserted—and called the Ayes and Noes---after some debate this motion was negatived as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Hathorne, Leonard, Lawrance, Livermore, Partridge, Renssellaer, Trumbull, Schureman, Sherman, Sylvester, Sturges, Sedgwick, Wadsworth.——22

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Heister, Hartley, Jackson, Gale, Griffin, P. Muhlenberg, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Page, Parker, Lee, Sicele, Scot, Sinnickson, Stone, Sevier, Seney, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.——39

Mr. Ames moved to strike out Potowmac, and insert Germantown, as the permanent residence. Ayes 22—Noes 39.

Variation, Mr. Gilman, Aye—Mr. Trumbull, No.

Mr. Smith, (Maryland), moved to strike out Potowmac, and insert, between the Potowmac and Susquehanna.—Ayes 25—Noes 36.

Variation, Mr. Smith, (M.) Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Thatcher, Ayes.—Mr. Sherman, No.

Mr. Lawrance moved to strike out Potowmac, and insert Baltimore.

AYES.

Messrs Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Renssellaer, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Smith Maryland, Smith South-Carolina, Sylvester, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth.——Ayes 26.

NOES.

Messrs Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Sevier, Sumpter, Sinnickson, Steele, Stone, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—Noes 34.

Mr. Gerry moved to strike out the words "purchase or"——Ayes 26.——Noes 35.

Mr. Gerry moved to insert a clause, which should limit the Commissioners in the expence, to the sum to be received by donation.——Ayes 26.——Noes 33.

Mr. Lawrance moved to add these words, *provided the buildings shall not exceed the sum of —— dollars.*——Ayes 26.——Noes 32.

Mr. Gerry moved that the words "Three Commissioners, of any two of them," should be struck out. This was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved that the whole of the 5th section, should be struck out.

AYES.

Messrs Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Renssellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.——28.

NOES.

Messrs Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sevier, Sinnickson, Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.——33.

Mr. Burke moved to strike out the first Monday in December next, and to insert the first Monday in May, 1792.

The Ayes and Noes as above, except Mr. Goodhue, who was not present.

Mr. Sherman moved that "December" be struck out before the word "next," and *May* inserted.

The ayes and noes the same as on Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out the 5th section.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the words "at which place the next session of Congress shall be held"---should be struck out; he moved this amendment he said, on account of the unconstitutionality of the clause.

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington,, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Renssellaer, Sedgwick, Seney, Sylvester, Sherman, Smith (M) Smith (S.C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.——26.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Sevier, Sumpter, Vining, Williamson, White, Wynkoop.——33.

Mr. Smith (M.) moved an amendment by which the public officers should be removed to the Potowmac previous to the year 1800, provided the buildings should be prepared for their reception before that time.——Ayes 13.——Noes 48.

It was moved that the bill be read the third time on Monday next; this was negatived.

To-morrow was then proposed; this was negatived.

A motion was made to adjourn---which was also negatived.

The bill was then read the third time, and on the question shall the bill pass; the ayes and noes are as follow:

AYES,

Messrs Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sevier, Sinnickson, Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.——32.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot. Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Gilman, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore. Partridge, Renssellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S.C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.——29.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1790.

The anniversary of independence was celebrated at Philadelphia with peculiar propriety; It being Sunday, the society of the Cincinnati formed themselves into a body, preceded by his Excellency Governor Mifflin their President, and the Hon. Thomas Mc'Kean, Vice-President—and being joined by the corporation of the city with other civil and military officers, and a large concourse of respectable citizens—walked in procession to Christ Church, and there attended divine service—Doctor William Smith delivered a most excellent discourse adapted to the occasion. On Monday the society assembled and elected their officers for the ensuing year.

Gray's gardens at Philadelphia, exhibited a most splendid scene on the anniversary of independence.

As there is not a surplusage of characters in any country competent to transacting the public affairs thereof—it is evident that the idea of rotation in office, if frequently recurred to, must deprive the people of the best abilities of the country—those matured by experience.

Is it not demonstrable that those parts of the country which are represented by men long conversant in public affairs, must enjoy striking advantages over those whose concerns are committed, on the principles of rotations, to a new set of hands at every election.

While public characters should feel their dependence on the good will, and free suffrages of their constituents—it is little short of political suicide for the people to deprive themselves of approved abilities on the plausible, but oft deceptive principle of rotation.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship America, Sarly, Canton, 4 moths and 22 days.
Brig Dartmouth, Summs, Savannah-la-Mar, 40 days
Schooner Letty, Bebee, St. Peters, *(New-Fond-Land)* 26

THE *NEW* CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROINA.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Sect. 1. THE free exercise and enjoyment of religious profeſſion and worſhip, without diſcrimination or preference, ſhall, forever hereafter, be allowed within this ſtate to all mankind; provided that the liberty of conſcience hereby declared ſhall not be ſo conſtrued as to excuſe acts of licentiouſneſs, or juſtify practices inconſiſtent with the peace and ſafety of this ſtate.

Sect. 2. The rights, privileges, immunities and eſtates of both civil and religious ſocieties and of corporate bodies ſhall remain as if the conſtitution of this ſtate had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE IX.

Sect. 1. All power is originally veſted in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are inſtituted for their peace, ſafety and happineſs.

Sect. 2. No freemen of this ſtate ſhall be taken, or impriſoned, or diſſeiſed of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land, nor ſhall any bill of attainder, ex poſt facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ever be paſſed by the legiſlature of this ſtate.

Sect. 3. The military ſhall be ſubordinate to the civil power.

Sect. 4. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Sect. 5. The legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for any longer time than during good behaviour.

Sect. 6. The trial by jury as heretofore uſed in this ſtate, and the liberty of the preſs ſhall be forever inviolably preſerved.

ARTICLE X.

Sect. 1. The buſineſs of the treaſury ſhall be in future conducted by two treaſurers, one of whom ſhall hold his office, and reſide at Columbia, the other ſhall hold his office and reſide in Charleſton.

Sect. 2. The ſecretary of ſtate and ſurveyor general ſhall hold their offices both in Columbia and in Charleſton—They ſhall reſide at one place, and their deputies at the other.

Sect. 3. At the concluſion of the circuits, the judges ſhall meet and ſit at Columbia, for the purpoſe of hearing and determining all motions which may be made for new trials, and in arreſt of judgments, and ſuch points of law as may be ſubmitted to them. From Columbia, they ſhall proceed to Charleſton, and there hear and determine all ſuch motions for new trials, and in arreſt of judgment, and ſuch points of law, as may be ſubmitted to them.

Sect. 4. The Governor ſhall always reſide during the ſitting of the legiſlatnre at the place where their ſeſſion may be held, and at all other times wherever in his opinion the public good may require.

Sect. 5. The legiſlature ſhall, as ſoon as may be convenient, paſs laws for the abolition of the rights of primogeniture, and for giving an equitable diſtribution of the real eſtate of inteſtates.

ARTICLE XI.

No convention of the people ſhall be called unleſs by the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the whole repreſentation.

No part of this conſtitution ſhall be altered, unleſs a bill to alter the ſame ſhall have been read three times in the houſe of repreſentatives, and three times in the Senate, and agreed to by two thirds of both branches of the whole repreſentation; neither ſhall any alteration take place until the bill ſo agreed to, be publiſhed three months previous to a new election for members to the houſe of repreſentatives, and if the alteration propoſed by the legiſlature ſhall be agreed to in their firſt ſeſſion by two thirds of the whole repreſentation in both branches of the legiſlature after the ſame ſhall have been read three times, on three ſeveral days in each houſe, then, and not otherwiſe, the ſame ſhall become a part of the conſtitution.

Done in the convention at Columbia, in the ſtate of South-Carolina, the 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the 14th year of the independence of the United States of America. By the unanimous order of the Convention.

CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Preſident.*

[ATTEST]
JOHN SANFORD DART, *Sec'ry.*

1. That no inconvenience may ariſe from the alterations and amendments in the conſtitution of this ſtate; it is hereby declared and ordained. That the government ſhall be adminiſtered as heretofore, until the meeting and ſitting of the legiſlature, to be held under this conſtitution.

2. And whereas the exiſting laws, render it highly inconvenient for the legiſlature to meet on the fourth Monday in November next, it is therefore ordained, that inſtead thereof, the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, to be elected on the ſecond Monday in October, and on the day following, ſhall meet at Columbia, the ſeat of government, on the firſt Monday in January next.

3. It is alſo ordained, that the commiſſioners of the treaſury, ſhall with all convenient diſpatch take a balance of the treaſury books, which balance ſhall be lodged in the treaſurers office in Columbia, and the original books in the treaſurers office in Charleſton.

4. It is the opinon of this convention, that the legiſlature at the firſt ſeſſion, which ſhall be held under this conſtitution, ſhould regulate and eſtabliſh by law, all the fees of the reſpective courts and offices throughout this ſtete.

5. That they alſo provide for the annual and final ſettlement of the accounts of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, ſo that the pecuniary intereſt of the ſtate, be duly attended to, and the perſons who faithfully diſcharge the duties of that important office be quieted therein, and their ſureties releaſed in a fixed and reaſonable time.

6. That the legiſlature ſhall make effectual proviſion for reviſing, digeſting, and publiſhing the laws of this ſtate, ſo as that a general knowledge thereof may be diffuſed among the citizens of this ſtate.

7. The legiſlature at their firſt meeting, ſhall proceed to the election of juſtices of the peace throughout the ſtate, and of juſtices of the county courts, where county courts are eſtabliſhed, that all former commiſſions of the peace expire at fixed periods, to be declared by law.

8. That all rotation officers at the firſt meeting of the legiſlature under this conſtitution may be re-elected, not withſtanding any time they may have before ſerved under the former conſtitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention, June 3, 1790.

CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Preſident.*

(ATTEST)
JOHN SANFORD DART, *Secretary.*

OBDURACY.

TOWARDS the cloſe of the late war, a Dutch ſhip, mounting 74 guns, having on board her ſupply of men, as ſhe lay at her mooring in the harbor of Curricoa, one of the Weſt India Iſlands, was ſuddenly blown up; the circumſtances of which are as follows: the gunner of the aforeſaid ſhip, (to whom was committed the care of the magazine, which contributed greatly to the ſecurity of his deſign) was, for ſome miſdemeanor or other, that fatal morn, to receive a dozen laſhes with a rope's end—but being previouſly actuated by an helliſh deſire of revenge, he conceived the dreadful notion of communicating fire to the magazine; in order whereunto he procured a match, with which, in a victorious manner, he marched directly to the powder, conſiſting of two hundred barrels; on his way thither he was met by one of the cabbin boys, (he being the only perſon preſerved whereby the circumſtances of this horrid affair were bro't to light) whoſe curioſity having led him to enquire whither he was bound with a lighted match, received this aſtoniſhing anſwer, "We are all going, by a ſudden roaring gale, to land very ſpeedily in the ſafe port of the infernal pit, where, it is probable, we ſhall make a warm breakfaſt." Whereupon the boy, miſtruſting his bad deſign, caſt himſelf out at the neareſt port-hole, and continued ſwiming under water till his breath was nearly ſpent, and at the time of his appearance the ſhip was blown up, attended with thundering devaſtation; which was perceived in part, by the damage done to ſeveral of the neareſt buildings—not to mention the mangled limbs of thoſe belonging to the ſhip, which were afterwards picked up about the iſland.—— Thus through the revenge and impenitence of one bold wretch, 500 ſouls were ſummoned before the dreadful bar of God, in an hour which they thought not of.

From the ANTIGUA JOURNAL, EXTRA.* *June* 11.

Correct liſt of the Ships under immediate orders of equipment for ſea.

	Guns.
At Plymouth.	
Royal Sovereign	100
Gibraltar	80
Egmont	74
Valiant	74
Melampus	36
Winchelſea	32
Daphne	24
At Portſmouth.	
Victory	100
Princeſs Royal	98
Formidable	98
Courageux	74
Canada	74
Warrior	74
La Prudente	38
Arethuſa	38
Minerva	36
La Nymphe	36
At Chatham.	
Robuſt	74
Alexander	74
Alfred	74
At Sheerneſs.	
Iphigene	32
Spitfire Fireſhip	
At Woolwich.	
Brunſwick	74
Juno	32
Tiſiphone Fireſhip	
At Depford.	
Leda	32
Cyclops	28
Huſſar	28
Hind	28
Total.	
Two of	100
Two	98
One	80
Nine	74
Two	38
Three	36
Four	32
Three	28
One	24
And two Fire Ships.	

* *This Journal contains the proclamation mentioned in the St. Kitts Baſſterre Paper—which turns out to be nothing more than the Britiſh King's meſſage received here by the Packet ſome weeks ſince.*

Laſt night a very hot preſs took place in the Road and Harbor of St. John. We hear that upwards of 100 Seamen were collected from the different ſhips.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are many perſons who boaſt of their moral virtue, honeſt principles, and heroic fortitude, that have not a ſingle ray of the above named properties, in their homogeneous maſs, that illumes and brightens the human ſoul: thoſe moſt deficient in virtue and the noble principles which dignify the man, are the moſt apt to ſwell the zephyrs with their own fame.

This is a great mark of vanity, ſtrong proof of want of common ſenſe, and ſufficiently evincive of miſapplied education on an unvirtuous mind—"virtue without knowledge makes enthuſiaſts; and knowledge without virtue makes devils; but both united, elevate to the top of human dignity and perfection."

Univerſal *ſelf-approbation*, ariſes from ignorance and euthuſiaſm—and univerſally defaming and reprobating the public and private conduct, is a ſpecies of opprobium that flows from an ireful and corrupted ſource; thoſe that drink deep of this fountain will be tinged with ſuch ſlandering principles, as the water of time cannot cleanſe and purify; therefore avoid depravity in the dreſs of honeſty, for it may delude innocence and corrupt virtue itſelf.

Diſappointed ambition, connected with a vindictive ſpirit makes a reprobate.

May not wickedneſs and ignorance, together with certain phyſical cauſes on the moral faculty, or total abſence of the moral faculty, be juſtly conſidered the parents of *cowardice?*

A certain philoſopher of the preſent age, in his philoſophical oration, or enquiry into the influence of phyſical cauſes on the moral faculty, has given the hiſtory of the celebrated SERVINS character, and there appears to be a total abſence of the moral faculty, while the chaſm, produced thereby in his mind, ſeems to have been filled up by a more than common extenſion of every other power of his mind; he was *treacherous—cowardly*—deceitful—a liar, and blaſphemer, &c.—produced in conſequence of the loſs of the moral faculty.

☞ *A large impreſſion of this paper having been ſtruck off from the commencement of the ſecond vol. April* 14.—*Thoſe who incline to become ſubſcribers from that period, may be furniſhed with the numbers compleat.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

A GENTLEMAN remarkable for his averſion to revealed religion, ſome time ago, in a large company, among whom was Dr. Franklin, indulged himſelf in a number of remarks diſhonorable to the Chriſtian faith, and warmly oppoſed all who defended it: when, turning to the Doctor, he appealed to him for the truth of his aſſertions. That good old man made this laconic wiſe reply: "IT IS SAFEST TO BELIEVE." This declaration, conſidered as the mature deciſion of one of the moſt enlightened ſages, after upwards of fourſcore years experience in the learned and active world, is of no little weight in the ſcale of human opinion, on the moſt important queſtion in the univerſe.

LONDON.

An eſtimater of the ſervices of the Rev. Mr. Weſley obſerves, that in the conſtant labour of upwards of 60 years, reckoning his diſcourſes, &c. at two per day, which is 730 a year, they amount in all to 43,900! What is more extraordinary, the literary labours of this gentleman are ſo numerous, that for many years paſt ten perſons have been conſtantly employed in the branch of printing. Mr. Weſley's library, according to a public valuation lately made by his order, was eſtimated at 4000l.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreeable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2	1000	2000
3	500	1500
10	200	2000
30	100	3000
50	50	2500
120	20	2400
180	10	1800
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing *on the* FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this ſtate, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

CONTINENTAL
AND
STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET,

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jerſey Paper Money.* May 4.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Saliſbury, are hereby notified, That the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of ſaid SHELDON'S eſtate, will attend to the buſineſs of their appointment on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of JACOBUS DAVIS, in ſaid Saliſbury, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly.—The intereſt of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Truſtees.
JOHN BIRD,

Saliſbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.